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NOMINATION AND ELECTION PROCEDURES, AND MAKE-UP OF THE 1967 COUNTY UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI EXTENSION COUNCILS.

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A study of the nomination and election procedures and make-up of the 1967 County University of Missouri Extension Councils, developed from a survey completed in January 1967, was made to analyze the methods used and results obtained by Councils after five years experience under the present state law. Summaries of the data were made by county size; population groups being compared were--under 10,000, 10,000 to 19,999, 20,000 to 49,999, and 50,000 and over. No real differences were found. Seven methods of holding elections were identified--mail-in ballot, polls, and public meetings and four variations of these, with most counties using only polls. The cost of holding elections was the usual reason for using some method other than mail. Fifty-one percent of the counties voted on the state-wide date, seven percent used another single date, and 42 percent voted for more than one day. Council members were predominately male, over 40, had completed high school or above, and were in their first Council term. Four interest or membership groups predominated--(1) farming and homemaking, 94-100% of counties, (2) 4-H and Home Economics Club organizations, 80%, (3) business, professional and civic organizations, 45-56%, and (4) schools and other, 24%. (The document includes tables, questionnaire and covering letters, and list of counties by population.) (ly)

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NOMINATION AND ELECTION PROCEDURES, AND MAKE-UP OF THE 1967 COUNTY UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI EXTENSION COUNCILS

A Report

Presented To

The Department of Extension Education

University of Missouri, Columbia

In Fulfillment of Requirements

For A Special Problem, Extension Education 400

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By

John E. Martin

April 1968

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Each county in Missouri has a University of Missouri Extension Council, organized according to provisions of House Bill 153, as passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1961. Under this law, the Council has responsibilities in maintaining a representative county organization. In complying with the law, each county must annually take the following actions: (1) cause a list of candidates to be nominated to fill vacancies of elected members, (2) set the date for a public election in the month of January, and (3) select the method, time and place for holding the election.

It is estimated that the greater part of two, and in some cases reported to be three, meetings of the Councils are required each year to carry out these and operational functions related to maintaining representative membership. This becomes an annual concern, not only to the Council members but to the county or area directors on the University staff, in carrying out these functions within the local situation and resources of the county.

House Bill 153 resulted in greater flexibility within which the counties could conduct their elections. Paul Burgess observed in his study of the 1962 Council elections that three different methods of

elections were used: (1) mail-in ballot, (2) voting polls, and (3) public meetings.[1] Changes were also reported in numbers of members, and a change in the ratio of men to women. This study was made of the first election held under House Bill 153 to determine the outcome of these changes.

The preliminary study indicated there was a major change in the make-up of the Councils from an equal number of men and women elected to a ratio of 2:1. Of the methods used in the elections of 1962, mail-in votes averaged 644.1 per county compared to polls at 153.3 and meetings at 79.1 per county.

In looking at the procedures in operating polls, Burgess found a difference of 34.4 votes per poll when they were open all day compared to 14.0 when only open at midday.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this report is to analyze the voting results and methods used in the 1967 Council elections, methods used in securing nominees, secure a profile of the Council membership in the state, and rate the effectiveness of election materials prepared by the administration for use in the counties.

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[1]Burgess, Paul, "A Preliminary Study of the Procedures used in 1962 Elections of University of Missouri Extension Council Members," Masters Problem, University of Missouri, 1962.

It was assumed, that after five years experience under the present law, that trends could be determined in the methods being used by the Councils. Comparisons by size of the county to voting methods used should indicate the method most likely to work best under different population situations.

Findings from this study should provide data and trends in procedures which will be of value to Councils, county and area directors, and administrative staffs in making recommendations for future elections.

Population and Methodology

The director of each county, University of Missouri Extension Center, was mailed a questionnaire in January of 1967 by their respective district director. The questionnaire consisted of four parts:

Part I -Selection of Nominees

Part II -Profile of 1967 Council Members

Part III -Use Made of Prepared Election Materials

Part IV -Election Procedures and Results

Using "Data for Missouri Counties, 100" counties were grouped by the 1960 population figures into four groups. Group "A" included thirty-eight counties with a population of 9,999 or less; Group "B" included thirty-nine counties with a population of between 10,000 and 19,999; Group "C" included twenty-eight counties with a population between 20,000 and 49,999; and Group "D" included nine counties with a population of 50,000 and over. (See Appendix II for counties in each group.)

CHAPTER II

Presentation of Data

Responses from one hundred and five counties were summarized by county groupings and for the state.

Findings

All three basic methods of holding elections were found and in addition four variations and combinations of these were also used. In these cases, fourteen (14) counties put polling boxes out for two or more days, four (4) counties combined the use of polls and meetings, two (2) counties combined mail-in ballots with polls and one (1) county combined mail-in ballots with polls and meetings. The average vote of 240 per county was up from 222.5 in 1962.

The use of more than one day for voting at polls received less votes per county than where the polls were open for a specified number of hours in one day. Combining mail-in ballots with polls and meetings, even though receiving more votes on the average than meetings or polls alone, yielded only about fifty-six per cent of mail-in only. The number of votes cast by method are compared in Table 1.

There was no significant difference in the choice of methods used by counties in the population groups. Counties in Group "D", over 50,000, did not use the mail-in ballot method nor did they use any combination of methods, as did the smaller counties. Approximately one-half of the counties in each group used voting polls.

TABLE 1. VOTES CAST BY METHOD AND BY COUNTY GROUP

Method of Voting	A		B		C		D		TOTAL		AVERAGE PER CO.
	No. Cos.	Vote	No. Cos.	Vote	No. Cos.	Vote	No. Cos.	Vote	Total Cos.	Vote	
Mail	10	3370	10	4787	9	4396	-	-	29	13093	451
Polls	16	1617	15	2342	13	3226	5	1527	49	8712	178
Meetings	3	323	1	99	1	93	1	82	6	597	100
Polls, 2 or more days	5	454	6	697	3	527	-	-	14	1678	120
Mail + polls	1	217	1	301	-	-	-	-	2	518	259
Mail + polls + meetings	-	-	1	241	-	-	-	-	1	241	241
Poll + meetings	1	52	1	96	-	-	2	243	4	391	98
TOTALS	36	6033	35	8563	26	8782	8	1852	105	25230	
AVERAGES		168		245		338		232		240	

The number of votes cast did not increase in proportion to population. A study of the average votes per county given by county group shows that the figure increases from Group "A" through Group "C", but Group "D" falls below the average for all counties.

Mail-in ballots produced the largest number of votes of any method used. In response to questions as to why other methods were used, the most frequent answer involved the cost of mailing as being prohibitive.

Data in Table 2 shows the low, high, and average costs to the counties using the mail-in ballot method.

TABLE 2. COST OF HOLDING ELECTIONS BY MAIL

	A	B	C	D
No. Counties	11	9	9	0
Low	$12.	$25.	$15.	0
High	$150.	$189.	$172.	0
Average	74.	82.	106.	0

Over half of all counties reported using polls as a method they had adopted for holding elections. A comparison of the high twenty-five per cent and low twenty-five per cent, by total votes cast, of counties using polls was made and appears in Tables 3 and 4.

The number of polls per voting district and the number of hours the poll was open to voting during the day appear to explain part of the difference in total votes received. However, other situational factors,

other than the operations of the polls, could explain part of the difference also. Of the high counties, it is noted that they are the higher population counties and also have a larger total Council membership. The larger number of polls, therefore, is linked to location in larger communities and the likelihood of more influential interpersonal contact during the time of elections.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF POLLS PER DISTRICT AND TIME PER POLL USED OF SELECTED COUNTIES

	No. Cos.	No. Dists.	No. Polls	Polls/ Dist.	Time / Poll Hours	Time / Poll Days	Votes/ Poll
High 25 %	14	96	187	1.9	6.4		24.9
	1	7	23	3.3		7	11.5
	15	103	210	2.0			23.3
Low 25 %	11	65	78	1.1	3.7		9.2
	4	20	26	1.3		4	10.7
	15	85	104	1.2			9.4

TABLE 4. NUMBER COUNCIL MEMBERS, COUNTY GROUP SPREAD, OF SELECTED COUNTIES

	Total No. Members	No. Cos. From Groups A	B	C	D
High 25 %	338	1	4	9	1
Low 25 %	261	8	6	1	0

In recent years when the counties were asked if a state-wide election date was desirable, the majority have asked for one and as a result the third Tuesday of January has become traditional. This date has been used in all state-wide news releases to the mass media and the focus of most

local publicity. The use made of the state-wide date in 1967 is found in Table 5.

Of the counties responding, only 51.5 per cent actually used the date. The date was also included as either the final date of receiving mail-in ballots or within the dates used by counties having polls for more than one day. A question must be asked as to the effect this confusion of publicized dates has on the public and also what this does for public relations with local news media with circulation across county lines.

TABLE 5. DATE ELECTIONS WERE HELD

	A	B	C	D	PER CENT
State-Wide Date*	17	16	12	6	51.5
Other Date Used	3	1	2	1	7.0
Multiple Days**	14	14	13	0	41.4

*January 17th in 1967
**Includes balloting by mail and polls open for more than one day

The over-all effectiveness contributed to a Council reflects, for the most part, the skills represented in the individual members making up the organization. In replies from county and area directors, they rated the present leadership on the respective Council as "improved" or "much improved" in seventy per cent of the counties as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6. RATING OF LEADERSHIP ON THE PRESENT COUNCIL WITH THOSE THREE TO FIVE YEARS AGO

	A	B	C	D	PER CENT
Much Improved	1	4	2	1	7.5
Improved	23	21	18	5	62.6
Same	8	9	7	2	24.3
Not as Good	4	1	1	0	5.6

Within the scope of House Bill 153, the Councils are given the responsibility to determine how the candidates will be nominated and therefore play a determining role as to who will be elected and eventually serve as Council members. In the present Councils, the ratio of elected to appointed members, Table 7 shows nearly seventy per cent are elected by county election procedures.

TABLE 7. NUMBER AND PER CENT ELECTED AND APPOINTED MEMBERS ON COUNCILS 1967

	A	B	C	D	PER CENT
Elected	430	475	442	145	74.3
Appointed	161	163	137	56	25.7

County and area directors were asked to indicate the method or methods used by the County Council in selecting nominees. The summary of the replies, found in Table 8, indicates that the population of the county limited the use of county-wide committees. Counties in Group "A" and Group "B" favored heavily toward the use of the full Council. The

TABLE 8. METHODS USED IN SELECTING NOMINEES, BY CATEGORY, IN PER CENT

	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
Method*					
a	55.5	45.7	28.5	12.5	42.0
b	11.1	5.7	10.7	12.5	9.3
c	5.5	20.0	28.5	12.5	16.8
h	25.0	31.4	32.1	87.5	33.6
i	22.2	17.1	14.2	50.0	20.5
Combination	13.8	17.1	17.8	62.5	19.6

*Respondant indicated the method or methods used by Councils by checking alternative procedures indicated as below:

a By full Council at a regular meeting

b By a county-wide committee of Council members

c By district committees made up of Council members

d By a county-wide committee of both Council and non-council members

e By district committees of both council and non-council members

f By a county-wide committee of non-council members

g By district committees of non-council members

h "Hold over" Council members made nominations to the Council for approval

i "Retiring" Council members made nominations to the Council for approval

j District meetings held for the purpose of selecting nominees

k Other

reason most frequently given for the use of the Council as a committee was that they were in the best position to know the leadership throughout the county. Counties of Group "C" and Group "D" most often gave the same reason for using district committees, "retiring" members, or "holdover" members in making nominations.

With the apparent concern on the part of Councils to select representative leaders from over the county, it is interesting to note that not one county used non-council members on nominating committees.

The number of counties (nearly twenty per cent) using a combination of alternatives at a time would tend to indicate a lack of definite policies and/or responsibilities assigned and accepted with respect to securing nominees.

It is generally accepted that the approach taken in gaining acceptance from nominees to be a candidate on the ballot also will affect the eventual make-up of the elected membership. The only measure used here was who made the contact, and is presented in Table 9. The degree to which Council members were named and the number of counties indicating combinations would suggest contacts were made on a "who can contact who," basis. Additional study is needed in this area to determine why nominees accepted or refused to become candidates. It has been suggested that nominees may accept more from a personal favor standpoint than from a desire to work as a member of the Council.

TABLE 9. METHODS USED TO CONTACT NOMINEES, PERCENTAGE OF COUNTIES

Method*	A	B	C	D	TOTALS
a	27.7	31.4	46.4	37.5	34.5
b	86.1	94.2	100.0	100.0	93.4
c	19.4	22.8	32.1	12.5	23.3
d	22.2	2.8	7.1	-	10.2
e	-	2.8	-	-	.9
Combination	38.8	31.4	67.8	37.5	43.9

*Respondants indicated how nominees were contacted to obtain their agreement to serve, if elected, by checking the following methods:

a Council chairman
b Other Council members
c Agents
d Agents and Council members
e Other

What the members are like and who serves as Council members have implications for the staff in better understanding of their expectations as Council members. No great difference between county groups as to age, education, sex or experience on the Council was found. Therefore, the profile of the state-wide membership is given in Charts 1 through 4.

In Chart 5 a summary of the represented interest categories recognized by county and area directors, in per cent of counties is given. It seems significant that four general categories group together. When the representation allowed for by House Bill 153, county courts, city government, and farm organizations are removed, two traditional and two developing-interest groups are formed: (1) farming, 100 per cent and homemaking, 94 per cent; (2) 4-H and home economics club organizations, 80 per cent;

(3) business, professional, chamber of commerce and civic organizations, 45 to 56 per cent; and (4) schools and other organizations involved in educational programming, 25 per cent.

CHART 1. PROFILE OF COUNCILS BY YEARS EXPERIENCE, IN PER CENTS

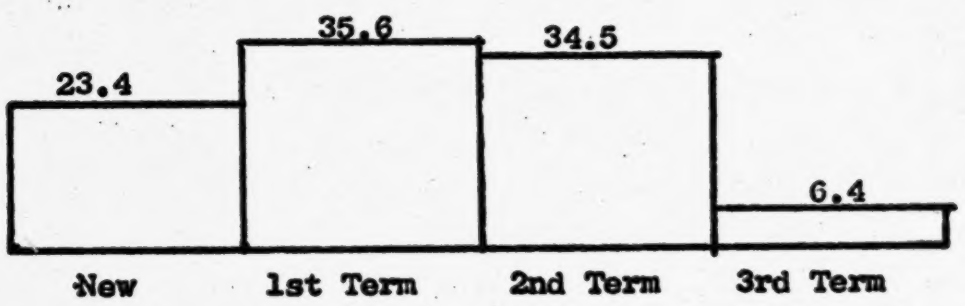


CHART 2. PROFILE OF COUNCIL BY SEX, IN PER CENTS

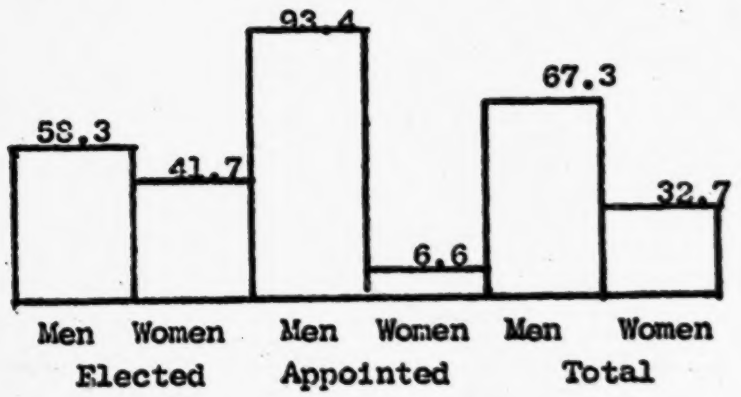


CHART 3. PROFILE OF COUNCILS BY AGE, IN PER CENTS

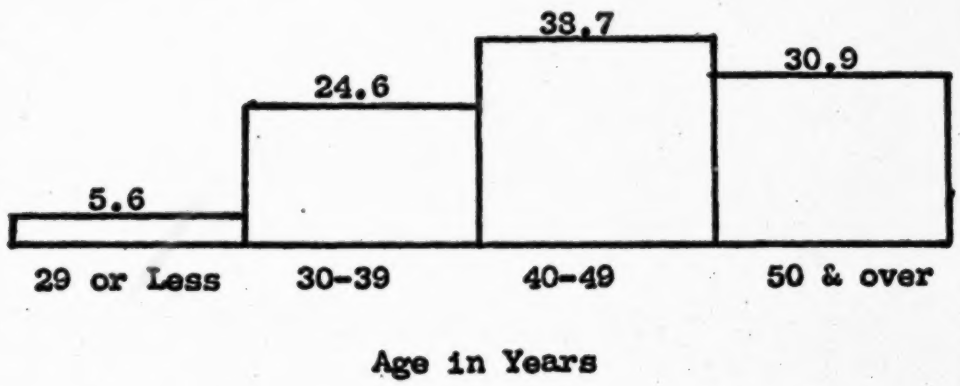


CHART 4. PROFILE OF COUNCILS BY EDUCATION, IN PER CENTS

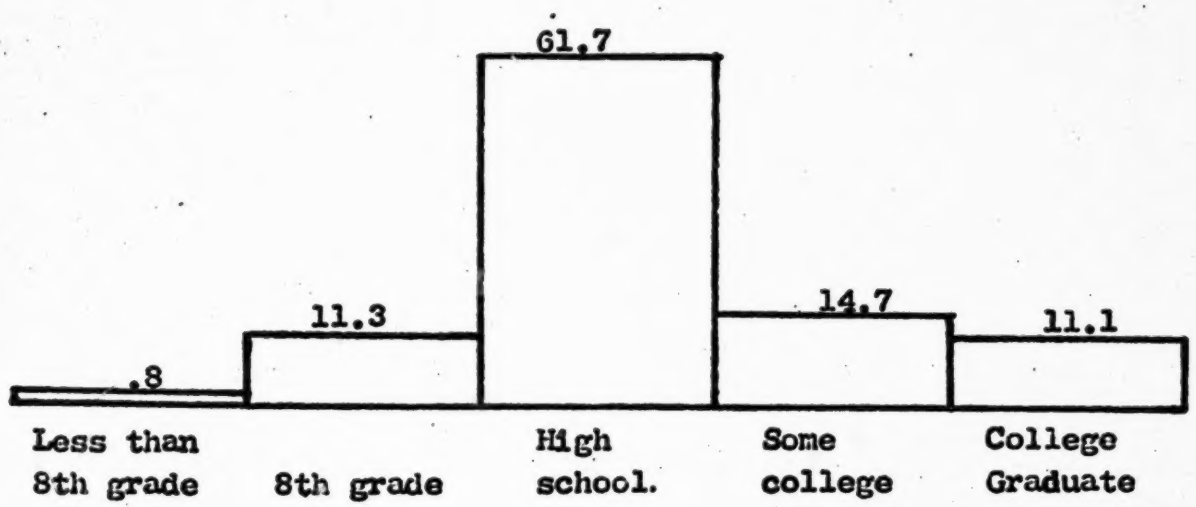
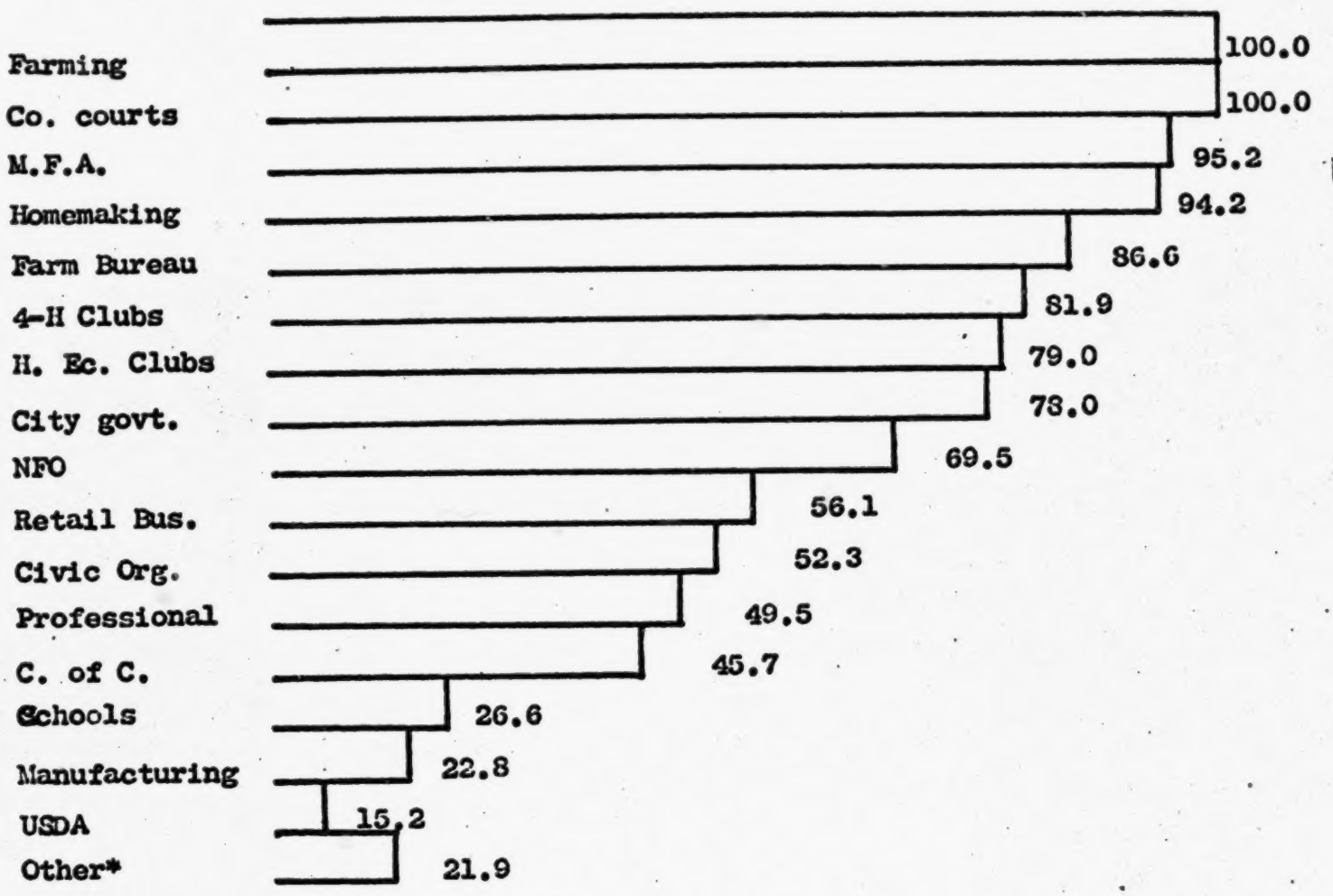


CHART 5. PROFILE OF COUNCILS, REPRESENTED INTERESTS REPORTED BY PER CENT OF COUNTIES



*Grange
Banking
Retired
Post Office
Library
Utilities
Mo. Cotton Producers Assn.
State Government

Part III of the questionnaire asked for a rating of the materials being supplied from the administrative office for use in the counties. A summary of this section is included:

How well is the mimeographed material prepared, on holding elections, meeting your needs? (Refer to 1966 material mailed October 12, 1966)

SECTION I - Suggestions for selecting nominees, holding elections and the schedule

24	61	19	2
Very Useful	Useful	Some Use	Little Use

Comments:

1. List is too long - should have a more specific course of action.
2. We need a new idea now and then.
3. As a check list of alternatives for Council's reference.
4. Saves time for us in figuring out a schedule.
5. Contain polling place poster suggestions - maps of county, district.
6. Need more information on use of ballot boxes.
7. Used as guidelines.

SECTION II - Suggestions for publicizing your University Extension Council Elections

18	62	19	4
Very Useful	Useful	Some Use	Little Use

Comments:

1. Not too applicable to our situation.
2. Helps to get news releases written.

3. We have a different day.

4. We used most everything furnished.

5. Couldn't these suggestions be reviewed - How many counties use items under "B".

6. The Council must localize the material to fit local conditions.

7. Would like more state-wide publicity.

8. Saves time.

9. Let's keep pushing for one special day to vote such as 3rd Tuesday in January.

10. Used as guideline.

Did you observe campus developed tapes being used by radio and TV stations in your area? YES 39 NO 65

SECTION III - Problems encountered in prior elections

11	46	43	3
Very Useful	Useful	Some Use	Little Use

Comments:

1. Helps in eliminating problems before they become problems.

2. Helps to do better planning and avoid problems.

3. We avoided some of the mistakes this year that were previously made.

4. Again as a check list.

5. Saves time.

SECTION IV - Sample copies of election materials

43	54	6	3
Very Useful	Useful	Some Use	Little Use

Comments:

1. These don't change - have them from prior years.
2. We have this pretty well patterned now.
3. Serves as a guide.
4. Saves time.
5. We need this information.
6. Time saver and uniformity.
7. It helps keep me posted on jobs to be done.

SECTION V - Sample news releases

15	51	28	12
Very Useful	Useful	Some Use	Little Use

Comments:

1. Use parts of it for our news release.
2. Good for spots on radio.
3. It saves time in looking up material for news releases.
4. Local news must be written for local media.
5. Make only a few changes.
6. Materials presently being prepared seem to be adequate.
7. Used as printed.
8. Saves time.
9. Needs a "re-write".
10. Usually write our own.
11. Need more.
12. We did not use this year. Concentrated on an ad and letter to 100 leaders plus radio tapes.

What materials would be helpful as a guide or reference that you do not now have?

1. More news releases and informational material on purpose of Council and what they do.
2. Cost analysis of various methods of holding elections and comparison by methods.
3. Listing of numbers of counties utilizing what method or combinations of methods to hold elections.
4. Suggestions on how to handle a city the size of Moberly or larger (15,000). The cost of mail-in ballot is high, they won't vote at polling places.
5. Ideas or "gimicks" for getting larger turnouts to vote.
6. Good short written method of explaining what Extension Council is and does.
7. Order for listing names on ballots, i.e., alphabetical, incumbent listed first or other.
8. Suggested material to be used by Chairman to introduce the nominees or to be published by the Chairman.
9. Ideas on how to involve all special interest groups in selecting nominees and holding the election.
10. Poster ideas for polling places.
11. A general folder of materials on holding elections on file to be used and added to as necessary from year to year.
12. Letter to defeated Council members in election. Letter to thank people who keep the polls.

CHAPTER III

Summary and Conclusions

Summary

This study of the nomination and election procedures, and make-up of the 1967 County, University of Missouri Extension Councils, was developed from a survey completed in January, 1967. The purpose was to analyze the methods used and results obtained by Councils after five years experience under the present law, Missouri House Bill, 153.

Summaries of the data obtained were made for the state and by size of county by population. Population groups compared were: under 10,000; 10,000 to 19,999; 20,000 to 49,999; and 50,000 and over. No real differences were found.

Seven methods of holding elections were identified. In addition to the basic methods of mail-in ballot, polls, and public meetings, four variations and/or combinations of these were used.

Method	No. Counties	Ave. Vote/ Co.
Mail	29	451
Polls	49	178
Meetings	6	100
Polls, 2 or more days	14	120
Mail + polls	2	259
Mail + polls + meetings	1	241
Poll + meetings	4	98
TOTAL	105	240

The cost of holding elections was given most often by counties as the reason for using some method other than by mail. The counties using the mail-in method reported low costs ranging from $12.00 to $25.00; an average cost ranging from $74.00 to $106.00; and a high cost per county ranging from $150.00 to $189.00.

The largest number of counties (over half) used polls as the only method. Some differences occurred in the total Council membership, number of districts voting, number of polls per district, the number of hours the polls were open, and the number of counties voting for more than one day as shown in the following table:

	No. Council Members	Voting Districts	Polls/ District	Hours/ Poll	Votes/ Poll	Voting Multi-days
High 25 Per Cent	23	7	2.0	6.4	23	1
Low 25 Per cent	16	6	1.2	3.7	9	4

A summary of the dates used for holding elections shows that 51 per cent of the counties voted on the state-wide date, seven per cent used a single date other than the state-wide date and 41 per cent of the counties voted for more than one day, either by mail or multi-day poll boxes.

Counties reported using the Council at a regular meeting, district committees of council members, "hold-over" members and "retiring" members to obtain names of nominees. No one county indicated using anyone other than Council members to select nominees.

The ratio of men to women on the 1967 Councils was found to be 2:1. Only seven per cent of the appointed members and 42 per cent of the elected

members were women.

Profile graphs drawn of the membership show: 70 per cent of the members are over 40 years of age; 88 per cent completed high school or above; 59 per cent are in their first term on the Council of which 23 per cent were new.

A profile was also drawn of the percentage of counties indicating one or more members representing an interest or membership group. Four groupings are prominent: (1) farming and homemaking, 94 to 100 per cent of counties, (2) 4-H and Home Economics Club organizations, 80 per cent, (3) business, professional, chamber of commerce, and civic organizations, 45-56 per cent, and (4) schools and other, 25 per cent of counties.

Conclusions and Implications

1. In the absence of standard voting procedures, counties tend to experiment with methods and procedures in order to maintain Council membership. In doing so, procedural problems may be such that careful review is needed with regard to meeting criteria for a legal public election and uniformity.

2. The effort involved in using a combination or variation of the basic methods of mail or polls would not seem to be justified.

3. The cost of holding elections by mail, as reported here, would not appear sufficient to establish budget needs without additional information on specific costs and coverage obtained and/or desired. Further study in this area is desirable.

4. The value of publicity given to a state-wide election date may be questionable in view of the high percentages of counties voting on more than one day or on a different date or dates altogether.

5. Where voting polls were used the additional votes received per poll when more than one poll was provided per district would indicate that the location of the polls may also be a contributing factor, to which attention should be given.

6. The number of votes which can be expected appears to depend more on the conduct of the voting method than on the method selected for use.

7. Nominating procedures using only Council members in committees or as individuals seem less likely to add new interest areas to their Council membership.

8. The large number of counties using more than one procedure for selecting nominees seems to point out the lack of understanding and importance placed on this responsibility. Further study in this area is desirable.

9. The Councils which had the larger memberships and also reporting the higher votes, when polls were used, would suggest the high value of personal influence in publicizing and getting people out to vote.

APPENDIX I

Letters and Survey Instrument

December 30, 1966

TO: District Directors

FROM: John E. Martin
Extension Area Director

Enclosed, find a questionnaire concerning the nomination, election methods, and make up of the 1967 county Extension Councils.

It was developed by me at the suggestion of Randel Price and Dean Fitzgerald as a timely and useful special problem. I have tried to incorporate suggestions and concerns expressed by fellow County Directors and those expressed by you after the District Directors Conference in December. It was at this meeting in Columbia, that you expressed a desire to hand these out at your District Administrative Conference January 5.

From your interest, I am assuming you would like to review these as they are returned from the counties. At your convenience, please forward them on to me after February 1 at the University Extension Center, Kennett, Missouri.

I have not attempted to get into council attendance or performance in their jobs as members. This I feel could be an interesting problem in itself.

Thank you.

Cooperative Extension Service
University of Missouri
COLUMBIA KANSAS CITY ROLLA ST LOUIS

UNIVERSITY WIDE EXTENSION
Administrative Offices

Whitten Hall
Columbia 65201
Area 314 449-9171

January 3, 1967

TO: County and Area Directors

Dear Co-Workers:

Attached is a questionnaire concerning the nomination, election methods, and make-up of the 1967 County Extension Councils.

This questionnaire was developed by John E. Martin, Extension Area Director, Bollinger, Madison, Wayne Counties. It was suggested by Randel Price and Dean Fitzgerald as a timely and useful special problem and at the same time fulfill a requirement in a Master's Degree program. Paul Burgess made a somewhat similar study some five years ago.

The questionnaire is made up of four parts:

Part One - Selection of Nominees.
Part Two - Profile of 1967 Councils.
Part Three-Election Materials.
Part Four- Election Procedures.

Some of the purposes of the questionnaire are:

1. To analyze Extension Council elections to determine possible ways to stimulate greater citizen participation.
2. To gain information that might be helpful in our efforts to secure highly qualified council members.
3. To analyze the election materials prepared at the state office in order that needed improvements of these can be made in the future.
4. To offer an opportunity to share among the counties ideas and methods used in the various counties.

John has not attempted in the questionnaire to get into council attendance or performance in their jobs as members. He feels this could be an interesting problem in itself.

Your cooperation in answering this questionnaire for your county or area will be greatly appreciated. (Area Directors prepare one for each county in your area). Please be sure to answer every question. If there is not enough space on the form turn the sheet over and complete your answers on the back. Will you please give this your careful attention?

When the questionnaires are summarized the information will be made available to you.

Please return the completed questionnaire to me by February 1, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

District Director

Nomination and Election Procedures,

and Make-Up of the 1967 County University

of Missouri Extension Councils

COUNTY _____

Please return by February 1

To: DISTRICT DIRECTOR

COUNTY EXTENSION COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

PART ONE - SELECTION OF NOMINEES

1. How were nominees selected?
(Indicate the number nominated by each method)

_____(a) By full council at a regular meeting.

_____(b) By a county-wide committee of council members.

_____(c) By district committees made up of council members.

_____(d) By a county-wide committee appointed by the council of both council and non-council members.

_____(e) By district committees appointed by the council of both council and non-council members.

_____(f) By a county-wide committee of only non-council members.

_____(g) By district committees appointed by the council of only non-council members.

_____(h) "Hold over" council members made nominations to the council for approval.

_____(i) "Retiring members" made nominations to the council for approval.

_____(j) District meetings held for the purpose of selecting nominees.

_____(k) Other, explain _____

_____

2. What problems were encountered with the method or methods used?

_____

_____

3. Why did the council choose the method or methods used?

_____

_____

_____

4. How many nominees were contacted, to obtain their agreement to serve as council members if elected, by the following:

   a) Council chairman _____ b) Other council members _____

   c) Agents _____ d) Agents and council members _____ e) Others _____

5. What reasons were given for not accepting nominations, if any?

   _____ _____ _____

6. What activities were carried out to inform the public about nominees?

   _____

   _____

7. Does the council pay mileage to members to attend meetings?

   Yes _____ No _____

   Does this in any way affect their decision to become nominees?

   Yes _____ No _____ Explain _____

   _____

8. Has the council studied the county population for the purpose of redistricting since 1961? Yes _____ No _____

   If yes, were new district lines established? Yes _____ No _____

   If no, is a re-evaluation of districts planned for 1967?

   Yes _____ No _____

9. Are members elected in each district within the county each year?

   Yes _____ No _____

PART TWO - PROFILE OF 1967 COUNCIL

1. How many members make up your 1967-68 council? _____

   How many elected? Men _____ Women _____

   How many appointed? Men _____ Women _____

   How many of these were newly elected or appointed in 1967?_____

2. Indicate the number of members you would consider representing the following categories or organizations.
   (One member may be counted in more than one group)

_____Farming	_____4-H Leadership
_____Homemaking	_____Home Economics Clubs
_____Retail Merchants	_____County Courts
_____Manufacturing	_____City Government
_____Chamber of Commerce	_____U.S.D.A. Agencies
_____Professional	_____Farm Bureau
_____School or College	_____N.F.O.
_____Civic Club	_____M.F.A.
_____Other _____	_____Other _____

3. Rate the leadership represented on the present council with those on the council three to five years ago.

Much improved | Improved | Same | Not as good

4. Indicate the number of members on the 1967 council in each category by age, education and experience as council members.

   A) Age: Under 30 yrs _____; 31 - 40 _____; 41 - 50 _____; 51+ _____;

   B) Education: Less than eighth grade _____

   Eighth grade _____

   High School graduate _____

   Some college _____

   College graduate _____

   C) Experience on council:

   First term_____

   Second term _____

   Over 4 years _____

1. How well is the mimeographed material prepared, on holding elections, meeting your needs? (Refer to 1966 material mailed October 12, 1966)

SECTION I - Suggestions for selecting nominees, holding elections and time schedule

Very useful | Useful | Some use | Little use

Comments: _____

SECTION II - Suggestions for publicizing your University Extension Council Elections

Very useful | Useful | Some use | Little use

Comments: _____

Did you observe campus developed tapes being used by radio and TV Stations in your area? Yes___ No ___

SECTION III - Problems encountered in prior elections

Very useful | Useful | Some use | Little use

Comments: _____

SECTION IV - Sample copies of election materials

Very useful | Useful | Some use | Little use

Comments: _____

SECTION V - Sample news releases

Very useful | Useful | Some use | Little use

Comments: _____

2. What materials would be helpful as a guide or reference that you do not now have?

_____

_____

PART FOUR - ELECTION PROCEDURES

1. Summary of voting by method and votes cast by districts

DIST.	MAIL (✓)	POLLING PLACES Number	Hours	Date	MEETINGS Number	Hour	Date	OTHER (explain)	VOTES Cast
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

1a. If voting was by mail, give dates ballots were received_____ and approximate cost _____.

2. Why did the council use the voting method selected? _____.

3. What election records are being kept and for how long? _____.

APPENDIX II

Counties Grouped by Population

MISSOURI COUNTIES BY POPULATION

A - 9,999 and Under

B - 10,000 - 19,999

C - 20,000 - 49,999

D - 50,000 and Over

A	B	C	D
Atchison	Andrew	Adair	Buchanan
Benton	Barry	Audrain	Boone
Bollinger	Barton	Butler	Clay
Caldwell	Bates	Callaway	Greene
Camden	Carroll	Cape Girardeau	Jackson
Carter	Chariton	Cass	Jasper
Cedar	Christian	Cole	Jefferson
Clark	Clinton	Dunklin	St. Charles
Dade	Cooper	Franklin	St. Louis
Dallas	Crawford	Howell	
Daviess	Dent	Johnson	
DeKalk	Gasconade	Lafayette	
Douglas	Grundy	Lawrence	
Gentry	Harrison	Marion	
Hickory	Howard	Mississippi	
Holt	Henry	New Madrid	
Iron	Laclede	Newton	
Knox	Lewis	Nodaway	
Madison	Lincoln	Pemiscot	
Maries	Linn	Pettis	

A	B	C	D
Mercer	Livingston	Phelps	
Morgan	McDonald	Platte	
Oregon	Macon	Randolph	
Ozark	Miller	St. Francois	
Putnam	Moniteau	Saline	
Ralls	Monroe	Scott	
Reynolds	Montgomery	Stoddard	
Ripley	Osage	Vernon	
St. Clair	Perry		
Schuyler	Pike		
Scotland	Polk		
Shannon	Pulaski		
Shelby	Ray		
Stone	Ste. Genevieve		
Sullivan	Taney		
Warren	Texas		
Wayne	Washington		
Worth	Webster		
	Wright		

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